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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED 1870

10 Cents a Copy **December 7, 1918**

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III DECEMBER 7, 1918 No. 28

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Story

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE! It takes two weeks to get a correction corrected on our mailing list. Send in your change of address two weeks in advance.

AS we enter upon the home stretch of the circulation subscription contest we note with interest increased activities all along the line. State associations that have not met their subscription pledges, made at the national convention, are working toward that end, and other states that long ago met their pledges are striving to see how far beyond they can go.

"A splendid magazine in every particular. I wish, with all my heart, we could put it in every home in Kentucky. With the continuation of such forceful editorials, I believe it will win its way," is the word of praise that comes to us from Mrs. J. Howard Murray of Frankfort.

"I certainly enjoy reading the *Woman Citizen* and hope the time will come when we will have the right which is rightly ours," is the way Ida E. Guilliams writes from Ozona, Florida.

"I like the paper and heartily endorse everything appearing in the same," is the word from Mrs. F. R. Wright of Texarkana, Texas.

Another southern state is heard from through Mrs. Harvey G. Wilson of Charleston, South Carolina, who writes: "I regard the *Woman Citizen* as the finest thing of its kind and feel lost without it."

What we get from messages like these is testimony to the fact of the practical value in the *Citizen* as a source of information. No woman who is interested in having a voice in the government, in being counted as one in the political affairs of her country, can fail to need the sort of woman's political weekly that we try to supply.

"I need the *Woman Citizen* to keep me cheered up in midnight b l a c k Pennsylvania," says Caroline Van Gilder of Philadelphia.

"I never allow a copy of the *Woman Citizen*, with its 'golden treasury of information,' to be idle, but keep it on its mission, and only wish I could send it to every friend that does not take it," writes Mrs. Margaret E. Watson of Dunreith, Indiana.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
Nat'l Circulation Chrm.

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

November 23rd	*November 30th*
1. Iowa	1. Iowa
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Georgia	3. Georgia
4. Indiana	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. Virginia	10. Virginia
11. New York	11. New York
12. Ohio	12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Alabama	14. Alabama
15. Missouri	15. Missouri
16. Maryland	16. Maryland
17. Texas	17. Texas
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Kentucky	20. Kentucky-West Virginia
21. West Virginia	21. Tennessee
22. Tennessee	22. Louisiana
23. Louisiana	23. Connecticut
24. Connecticut	24. South Carolina
25. South Carolina	25. Arkansas
26. Arkansas	26. North Dakota
27. Washington, D. C.—North Dakota	27. Washington, D. C.
28. Rhode Island—Illinois	28. Rhode Island
29. Nebraska—Oklahoma	29. Illinois
30. Washington—Mississippi	30. Nebraska—Oklahoma
31. Kansas	31. Washington—Mississippi
32. North Carolina	32. Kansas 33 North Carolina
33. Vermont	34. Vermont—Florida

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If your copy of the *Woman Citizen* is late in reaching you, make due allowance for the continued congestion in the postal service, but be sure to notify us if due allowance fails to account for any trouble you may be having.

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Like a fairy flower with a silver stem is this electric boudoir lamp, exquisitely designed. Its 14 in. silvered standard is topped by a 7½ in. shade of old rose, yellow, or blue. $5.00.

Right into the hottest oven you can put this pie plate of Pyrex ware. And right into the most exacting dining-room—in its handsome Sheffield holder. 9¾ in. in dia. $3.50.

To keep your egg warm and tasty, use this bright Sheffield egg warmer and server. The handle unscrews and the holder is filled with hot water. Holds four eggs. $5.00.

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This door-stop, 8 in. high, is handsomely decorated in white enamel with flowers in a variety of natural colors, with either a pink, blue, or yellow bow. It is weighty enough to hold the heaviest door. $2.50.

312-314 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

December 7, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Before Christmas

TOMORROW, December 8, at the National Theatre in Washington, D. C., the N. A. W. S. A. will hold a meeting which is the central link of a chain of meetings that will bind the women of the most distant parts of the United States in a common effort to secure an affirmative vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the United States Senate before Christmas.

The meeting, though called by the National, is to be primarily a meeting of women war workers, women who happen to be suffragists as well as war-workers.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National and International suffrage associations and a member of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, will preside. The speakers will include Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National Association and Chairman of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Mrs. Josephus Daniels, who will appear in her uniform of the Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York, wearing her uniform as Chief of the Division for assembling of women for service with the Young Men's Christian Association; Mrs. Charles Tiffany of New York, representing the Community War Service; Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, representing women in war industries. Delegations of women war workers will further mark the meeting as an appeal by women for a voice in reconstruction problems.

When the United States was about to enter the war the National Association called a meeting in Washington to offer its services to the government. War has come and gone.

Cut This Out and Keep It

THERE are now 15 full suffrage states and one territory. These states are (in order of their suffrage victories) Wyoming 1869, Colorado 1893, Utah and Idaho 1896, Washington 1910, California 1911, Kansas, Arizona and Oregon 1912, Alaska Territory, 1913, Montana and Nevada 1914, New York 1917, Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma 1918.

The number of women of voting age in the 15 states is 7,353,288. In addition four states, Illinois 1913, North Dakota, Nebraska and Rhode Island 1917, have presidential suffrage—all but the last having given women a municipal vote also.

THESE 19 states, with Arkansas (1917) and Texas (1918), where women have full primary suffrage, give women a voice in 213 electoral votes out of a total of 531.

The total number of women over 21, therefore, in states where women have a voice in choosing the President of the United States is 11,016,964. The total number where municipal questions are voted on by women is 11,145,292.

THE total area of the United States in which women have full or presidential, primary or municipal suffrage is now 1,938,585 square miles, or 64 per cent of the total United States without Alaska. With the addition of Alaska—where women have full suffrage, and Vermont, where they have full municipal suffrage, but no voice for the President—2,459,412 square miles, or 69 per cent, of continental United States, are suffrage territory.

THE total number of women over 21 in the Union is 27,238,187. Now more than one-fourth live in state where women have full suffrage and 40 per cent in states where they may vote for the President of the United States.

Has the Association lived up to its pledge? Can the government deny women political recognition in after-war problems?

It is not difficult to forecast the answers that the women will give on Sunday. They will be the same that women the world over have given all during the war period; the same that the leading statesmen of Europe and America have given; the same that the governments of European countries have given; the same that the people of six states of the Union have given on those occasions when the question has come to them directly.

So inevitable are the answers and so isolated is the United States Senate in being victimized by its minority of Senators who refuse political recognition to women, that sanity itself prompts the belief that the 65th Congress means to redeem itself by passing the Amendment before Christmas.

"Bum Sportsmanship"

From the Oklahoma Times of November 25, 1918

THERE will be little sympathy, it is believed, with the eleventh hour effort of the anti-suffs to block the equal suffrage amendment. In all probability most people believe the measure carried as the returns indicated. The turmoil and expense of contesting it, should it come to that, will not be welcomed by people in general, if one may rely on opinions based on the average election contest. Apparently the anti-suffs are grasping at technicalities to prolong a contest the state had hoped was settled, and such action will be viewed as the hall mark of bum sportsmanship.

Assuming that the measure was adopted, letting it stand at that would mean that the suffs have the ballot, and that the anti-suffs are free to remain away from the polls, without endangering the safety of democracy, or anything. The importance of equal suffrage is apt to be overestimated by women who tackle it from either angle.

Those who rally beneath its banner affect to see in it the hope of humanity, and a panacea for political ills. Those who oppose it and go up and down the land viewing it with alarm, visualize such a measure as a home wrecker and a power to pull woman from her pedestal of purity and domesticity.

Observers of politics where equal suffrage is, and where it is not, will agree that it is neither the paragon of perfection its champions would have us believe, nor the unmitigated evil it is painted by those who make opposition to it their life work. Briefly, their opinion is apt to be that it doesn't matter much, one way or the other; that purity in politics will remain an iridescent dream, regardless of votes for women, but that the social fabric won't be torn to tatters because women happen to vote.

Feeling that way, they will incline to accept it gracefully, as the easiest solution of the argument. Indeed, one might say that is the only solution of the dispute, for the controversy is certain to continue until enacted, either now or later. And the poor loser is something of an abomination in politics or any other game, a fact which is certain to win friends for the suffragettes, in this new phase of the melée.

The protest filed by the attorneys for the anti-suffs is far from being convincing. As intimated by members of the election board, the counties failing to make a separate report of the soldier vote undoubtedly included such ballots in the total, and separating them from civilian votes can have no particular bearing on results. It seems reasonable to assume that the figures compiled by an unprejudiced election board are as reliable as those tabulated by an organization actively antagonistic to the amendment.

Now that the armistice is signed, and hostilities ended in Europe, it would be only kindness on the part of the anti-suffs to permit peace to prevail at home.

Equal Suffrage Chivalry

IN spite of the fact that women in New York State have the vote they are not to be deprived of "reasonable regulations for their comfort." Thus spoke the Court of Appeals last summer sustaining the right of women to unmolested use of a trolley car for travel to their day's labor.

This decision settled a five-year-old moot question, begun when equal suffrage was about as likely to occur in New York State as in Prussia. That two previous adverse court decisions, when the tide ran less strongly in favor of justice to women, were set aside, and indicate that where women have attained the greatest degree of justice they approach the greatest degree of consideration.

Incidentally, the court's final decision vindicated a knight errant whose zeal in the protection of working women led him into a drive against the enemy.

In October, 1913, this knight errant—a Mr. Berger, inspector of the Sauquoit Spinning Company at Capron, New York—protected a group of women employees in their rights to seats in a car running to Utica.

The car was a special, leaving at 5:55, to be followed in seven minutes by a regular car. As the special car stopped in front of the crowd of operatives, Mr. Berger took a position at the foot of the steps and directed that the women be permitted to get on first. But one of those self-christened "Dear Alphonses" who expect the rest of the world to say, "after you!" wouldn't stand for this. He wait for a bunch of women? Not much! And he didn't wait. Neither did Mr. Berger, who took hold of his coat, led him to the car step and kicked him off.

The trial court was all for protecting the male truculence of Alphonse—whose legal name was Garricott—by fining Mr. Berger for assault and battery, and the Appellate Division confirmed the verdict. But the Court of Appeals held this as an error.

"The men of the highest court," according to an editorial on "enforcing courtesy to women" in *Bench and Bar*, was that "a common carrier has the right to make reasonable regulations and directions for the conduct of its business and the safety, convenience, and comfort of its passengers, and that when a person presents himself at the entrance of a standing street car, with the disclosed and recognized purpose of entering it as a passenger, the relation of passenger and carrier exists. With respect to the particular direction in question, the court said: 'The direction of Berger was reasonable. A crowd of people, many of whom were women, stood waiting and eager to board the car. It was proper and necessary, both for the defendant and for the people, that order and decorum should be maintained while they entered the car. Order was essential to the expeditious and safe loading of the car. In the struggling and pushing crowd, women were at a disadvantage in gaining entrance to the car and in protecting themselves against harmful and discomforting treatment.'

"We believe it is well that it be established as a part of the law of our state that a carrier can make and enforce reasonable regulations for the comfort of women. Anyone who has observed the terrific conditions of travel in New York City must realize the necessity of some such regulations. We thoroughly approve of the action of Inspector Berger in insisting that the rule of 'women first' should be observed; we commend him for his courage in forcibly preventing disregard of his directions; and though he may have somewhat exceeded his proper functions, we cannot find it in our heart to blame him because, when he ejected the man who thrust women aside in his effort to board the car first, he 'gave him a kick at the same time.'"

The Editors to the Senators

(Recommended to the Consideration of the 65th Congress Which Has Just Reconvened at Washington)

A SENATOR who goes behind the constitution for defense of his vote against equal suffrage is animated by some other motive which he dare not put forward. Such a Senator may not complain later if the women of his state fight him out of public life—may not complain if the women of other states campaign against him to the limit of their ability.—Sioux City, Ia., *Tribune.*

EQUAL suffrage by amending state constitutions is so difficult as to make it impossible to bring about a country-wide condition by that method. Hence the campaign for action by amending the Federal constitution.

Besides, since voting on President, Senators and Representatives in Congress is a national matter that ought to be uniform through the states, Federal action is the right procedure because it will do away with the anomaly of having women full citizens in one state, and ranked politically with criminals, idiots and the insane in an adjoining state.—Duluth, Mich., *Herald.*

ONE of the sure signs that woman suffrage, however long it may be deferred, is certain to come eventually, is the attitude of the leading Southern newspapers. Although Southern Senators were responsible for the defeat of the suffrage resolution, the leading newspapers of the South have seen the light and are now favoring woman suffrage. Not long ago the Louisville *Courier-Journal* declared unequivocally for suffrage, although Henry Watterson had written and spoken against it for a generation. Now the Atlanta *Constitution,* commenting upon the defeat of the resolution in the Senate, says that "whatever 'arguments' there may have been in the past against the right of woman to the ballot, and whatever doubt there may have been in the past as to her qualification for the ballot and her ability to properly and intelligently employ it, have all been totally swept away by experience in the suffrage states, together with her splendid performances during the current war; and now opposition to the enfranchisement of woman is limited to reasons that are largely the products of bigotry, reactionaryism or archaic prejudice." The most ardent suffragist could hardly desire a more emphatic declaration than this.—W. Adams, in Mass., *Transcript.*

NEW ENGLAND'S antagonism to suffrage is not quite so transparent. To explain it we must remember that the most virile blood of Massachusetts and her sister states has been draining off westward for two generations. What is left consists mainly of "first families" surrounded by immigrants, French Canadians and Southern Europeans.

The "first families" have gone to seed. Their scions live on the glory of the past. They spend most of their time counting up their ancestors and compiling pedigrees. Their minds are sterile. Their bodies are anemic. We dare say that, if the truth were known, Senator Lodge's principal reason for opposing suffrage is that Cotton Mather would not like it if he were still alive. —Portland, Oregon, *Journal.*

IN all its bearings the temporary defeat of the amendment will have the effect, not improbably, of hastening the triumph of the equal suffrage cause. President Wilson has taken a position so aggressive that he cannot recede from it, and he knows that that stand is necessary for his party because it is in line with public sentiment. Therefore, he will realize that he must add to his declaration an active championship of the measure. The Republicans, on the other hand, recognizing the political nature of the administration's undertaking, will be as intent upon seeking political advantage for their side. So with the principle involved removed from controversy, the only conflict will be as to which party will extract the greater credit for advancing the movement, a rivalry which cannot fail to produce at an early date the action which progressive Americans demanded six years ago.—Philadelphia *North American.*

ALTHOUGH the Democratic leaders are attempting to make it appear that they are not to blame for the defeat of the suffrage resolution, there is no way they can twist the figures so as to escape the responsibility of this action. They are the majority party in the Senate, and as such have it within their power to pass any legislation. Instead of their party "standing by the President," 21 of their numbers opposed him and of these 21, 19 came from south of the Mason and Dixon line. There is no way to escape the conclusion that the South was in the saddle driving an offensive attack against a resolution which the president had asked as a war measure.—Trinidad, Colo., *News.*

THERE are 34 American Senators who defeated the suffrage amendment. It is to be regretted that eighteen of those Senators represent southern commonwealths—where the men boast of their chivalry, where they say that woman occupies a proud place on a pedestal and yet hasn't sufficient intelligence to cast the ballot of a freeman or become an active participant in the political affairs of the republic. A dozen Republican standpatters, Senators who are reactionaries, linked with the ancient group of exploiters of the wealth of America, cast their ballots against the suffrage amendment. It is to be regretted that John Bull had to point the way to these American statesmen who say they represent the freest thought in the freest country the world has ever known.—Fort Worth, Tex., *Record.*

NO greater reason was ever given for the adoption of the Federal Suffrage Amendment than the simple fact of its defeat in the Senate. When thirty-one men in the United States Senate are so blind to the trend of events as to vote against the extension of the franchise to American women at a time when nations all over the world are admitting women to the full rights of citizenship, it shows the imperative need of the very influence that is now denied expression. . . .

The opponents of suffrage in the Senate not only betrayed their provincialism by their failure to keep abreast of the times, but they make it clear that they do not yet grasp the ideals at stake in this war. . . .

The obstructionist Senators who placed themselves athwart the path of progress are men of limited vision. They have yet to grasp the full meaning of justice and freedom. They want liberty for themselves and for a few of their friends, but not for all. Some of them may see more clearly when the Suffrage Amendment again comes before them. The rest will pass into that kindly oblivion that hides those who were born too late. Meanwhile the President will give them no rest.—*The Public.*

Women as Citizens

"IT is sometimes asserted that women now have a great influence in politics through their husbands and brothers. That is undoubtedly true. But this is just the kind of influence which is not wholesome for the community, unaccompanied by responsibility."—SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Want to Know His Record

WHEREAS, women are just entering upon their political life in the great Empire State, and their duty to the state demands that they seriously consider the best methods of rendering the highest and best service to the state of which they are capable, and,

Whereas, we feel that the greatest need of a democratic government is an enlightened and intelligent electorate, and, mindful of the fact that under present laws and conditions, both the men and women of the state are seriously handicapped in the discharge of their duty as citizens, because of the haphazard and unreliable methods by which political information is disseminated, and,

Whereas, we consider it bad business of state to allow such a chaotic condition to longer continue, and, furthermore, are unwilling that the new electorate be subjected to such handicap, be it

Resolved, that the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled endorses the plan proposed by the Woman's Practical Law Association, and pledges its support to the passage of a bill in the next Legislature by which authoritative facts concerning *all* candidates for office, and *both* sides of every measure to be submitted to the voters of the state, shall be sent to every voter in the state according to a plan similar to that adopted by, and now in force in the state of Oregon; furthermore, be it

Resolved, that this federation authorizes its legislative committee, in co-operation with the Woman's Practical Law Association and other women's organizations, to report some comprehensive plan which shall provide for placing before all voters, at nominal cost, information on all important pending legislation, including arguments for and against, to the end that the will of an informed and intelligent electorate may be effectively written into the laws of the state, and to the end that legislators may be able to rely upon the inspiration and aid of an informed and thinking constituency.

THE Oregon law provides that the Secretary of State shall send to each voter a printed pamphlet giving facts concerning *all* candidates for office. Each candidate or political party furnishes own material, and pays a stated sum for such service. The important point is that data from all parties and candidates, concerning men and measures (for and against), is printed in *one* pamphlet and sent to *every* voter. That there be no unnecessary printing, each county has its own pamphlet —presenting men and measures before the voters of that county. There is a similar plan for cities.

Before nominating elections or primaries, a similar pamphlet is issued for each political party, giving facts for and against the candidates for nomination. Such pamphlets are sent to the registered voters of each party, Republican pamphlet to Republicans and Democratic pamphlet to Democrats, etc. In all these pamphlets, any person or organization may also, over responsible signatures, give reasons why a candidate should *not* be elected.

Under the Red Cross

THE City Council of Los Angeles recently adopted a resolution to the effect that equal suffrage has proved a success in California and that it is the consensus of opinion that the people are better satisfied since women were given the privilege of the franchise. The vote on the resolution was unanimous.

The occasion of this action on the part of the Council was the celebration of the seventh anniversary of equal suffrage in California. The celebration was under the auspices of the Red Cross Association.

LEARNING CITIZENSHIP
Children of Frances Nelson Tillman of Baltimore. Mrs. Tillman is Suffrage Publicity Chairman for Maryland

Women in State Legislatures

As far as heard from the following are the women elected to the various state Legislatures this year:

Arizona

*Mrs. E. B. O'Neill, Phoenix, Assembly.
*Mrs. Rosa McKay, Cochise, Assembly.

California

Miss Esto Brougthon, Modesto, Assembly.
Mrs. Anna Saylor, Berkeley, Assembly.
Mrs. Grace Doris, Bakersfield, Assembly.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, Crofield, Assembly.

These are the first women elected to the California Legislature.

Colorado

Dr. May F. Bigelow, Denver, Assembly.
Mrs. Mabel Ruth Baker, Denver, Assembly.

Idaho

Dr. Emma Drake, Payette, Assembly.
Mrs. John White, Twin Falls, Assembly.

Montana

*Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, Stevensville, Assembly.
*Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls, Kalispell, Assembly.

Nevada

Mrs. Sadie D. Hurst, Reno, Assembly.

Utah

**Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, Salt Lake City, Senate.
Mrs. Anna T. Piercy, Salt Lake City, Assembly.
Mrs. Delora E. Blakeley, Salt Lake City, Assembly.
*Dr. Grace Stratton-Airey, Salt Lake City, Assembly.

New York

Mrs. Ida Sammis, Huntington, L. I., Assembly.
Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, New York City, Assembly.

Oregon

*Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Dalles, Assembly.

Washington

Mrs. Francis M. Haskell, Tacoma, Assembly.

State Superintendents Public Instruction

*Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Colorado.
Miss Lizzie E. Wooster, Kansas.

* Reelected.
** Mrs. Hayward was in the Utah Assembly last term.

MRS. ANNA C. WILLIAMS of Greenville, South Carolina, has been appointed United States Commissioner for Greenville County. Mrs. Williams is at present deputy clerk of the Federal Court for the western district of South Carolina, a position she will retain, as Attorney-General Gregory has approved of her serving in both capacities.

Notes and Comments

IN the state Legislatures the objections that will be made to ratifying the Federal Amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage will be singularly like those which have been urged in the past against equal suffrage for men. Most of the younger generation do not realize what a new thing manhood suffrage is, even in countries that are looked upon as advanced. Up to 1867 three-quarters of the men in England had no votes. To this day most European nations have not yet adopted the principle of "one man, one vote." In Prussia the former Kaiser objected almost as strongly to equal suffrage for men as to equal suffrage for men and women.

In a recent issue of the *Reichscottes-Boten*, a German religious publication, a conservative cleryman gave expression as follows to his satisfaction at the defeat of the proposal to grant equal suffrage to male subjects of the King of Prussia:

"It was a grand thing when a majority of fifty-two men of different parties was found in the Prussian Landtag for the rejection of universal equal suffrage. We cannot regard it as anything else than a saving act of God. In this matter we have no partisan interests, nor even political viewpoints, but only the interests of faith. We believe that it is in opposition to every divine order to value all men upon an equal basis, and that such an act of irreligion would be bound to bring a curse upon us.

"Furthermore, we believe that it is a gross injustice to force through such an important decision now, in the midst of the severe world conflict. And, finally, we know very well that this suffrage law would put the reins of power into the hands of the anti-Christian spirits, and we should like to see our people safeguarded from this as long as possible, because of our most profound and pure love for our people."

This sounds uncommonly like some recent manifestoes of American anti-suffragists. But the belated Prussian pastor and the belated American antis are alike doomed to see their undemocratic systems swept into the discard, and that very shortly.

Considering the Women

THE added consideration that has come to women with the ballot is visible in every country where they have obtained it. A striking example is the recent report made to Dr. Addison, the Minister of Reconstruction in England, by a committee appointed to consider the possibilities for adult education, other than technical or professional. There, as here, plans to give grown persons a chance for education have largely left the women out. But in England there is now a change. The committee, of which the Master of Balliol College is chairman, point out that with the extension of the franchise to six million women, it has become highly desirable that the women of the poorer class should get some education; but that the economic and industrial conditions which hinder adult men from studying bear doubly hard upon women.

One of the obstacles is bad housing. In addition to the care of young children, a woman's difficulties are increased by the cramped, ill-arranged dwellings, without conveniences or labor-saving devices. Before the war, nearly half the population of England and Wales were living in houses with more than one person to a room, and nearly one-tenth in houses with more than two persons to a room. The report declares that an adequate system of housing reform is of vital importance to women, and that upon it will largely depend their power to play their part in public affairs, and to develop social and intellectual interests.

THEY recommend for men as well as women, a shortening of the normal work day, so as not to exceed eight hours; a still further shortening in the case of heavy, and exhausting labor; reduction of overtime to a minimum; prohibition of night work for both men and women, except where absolutely necessary; an effort to offset the evils of monotonous work by alternating employment, by opportunities for initiative, and by establishing shop committees; steps to guarantee more security of employment to offset fluctuations; a village institute or hall for every village (in many the men have no meeting place but the public house, and the women none at all) and that the preparation of schemes of housing and town-planning should be accelerated; that they should be drawn up in consultation with the best expert advice, and in co-operation with representatives of the people for whom they are intended; and, particularly, that representatives of women, who are the persons most concerned (since they are in the house all day) should be included in the housing and town-planning, public health and other committees.

Most of the report deals with the needs of men; but the definite and emphatic recognition of the needs of women is new and refreshing. It is one of the pleasant and wholesome fruits of "votes for women."

THE number of women who have served in the Legislatures of our different states up to the present time is fifty-one. It was given incorrectly in a recent editorial.

An Object Lesson

ONE item of current news deserves more attention than it has yet received. It marks a really extraordinary change.

Out of the 253 Democratic County Conventions recently held in Texas, 223 endorsed the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage. Yet it is only a little over two years since the Texas delegation in the National Democratic Convention led the opposition to endorsement of woman suffrage in any form, even as a recommendation for action by the separate states. Now the Texas Democrats go for Nation-Wide suffrage, by an overwhelming majority. Several things add to the significance of this event. Texas is a far southern state and the South has long been looked upon as a stronghold of opposition on this question. Moreover, it has always been easier to secure endorsement of a reform from a minority party than from one that is the majority. But in Texas the Democrats have so tremendous a majority that Texas is practically a one-party state.

What is the cause of the striking change? Partly, no doubt, the sagacity of some of the political leaders. Almost everybody prefers a band-wagon to a hearse. Partly the wisdom and tact of certain Texas women. Partly the powerful influence of President Wilson. But especially and above all the fact that Texas women with the primary vote had already secured practically full suffrage, and the way they were using it had convinced most of the men that their women would be no more a "menace" in the state than in the home.

The object of Texas, too, is going to have weight when it comes to getting the Federal Amendment ratified. The last hope of the opposition has been that the solid South, with a few intensely conservative eastern states, would stand firm as a barrier against ratification. With the loss of Texas in the South and New York in the East, that barrier is visibly crumbling away.

The New South

THE close vote on the suffrage amendment in Louisiana shows afresh the truth of Mrs. Catt's words that all woman suffrage needed in the South was one Southern State from which to spread. The object lesson of women actually voting in Texas and Arkansas was so reassuring that suffrage carried Louisiana outside of New Orleans, and was only beaten there through the power of that city's corrupt political boss. Five years ago—even five months ago—who in the North would have dreamed that in Louisiana woman suffrage would come within 2,000 votes of winning? President Wilson's great influence, too, was undoubtedly a factor in securing the large vote.

Victory M

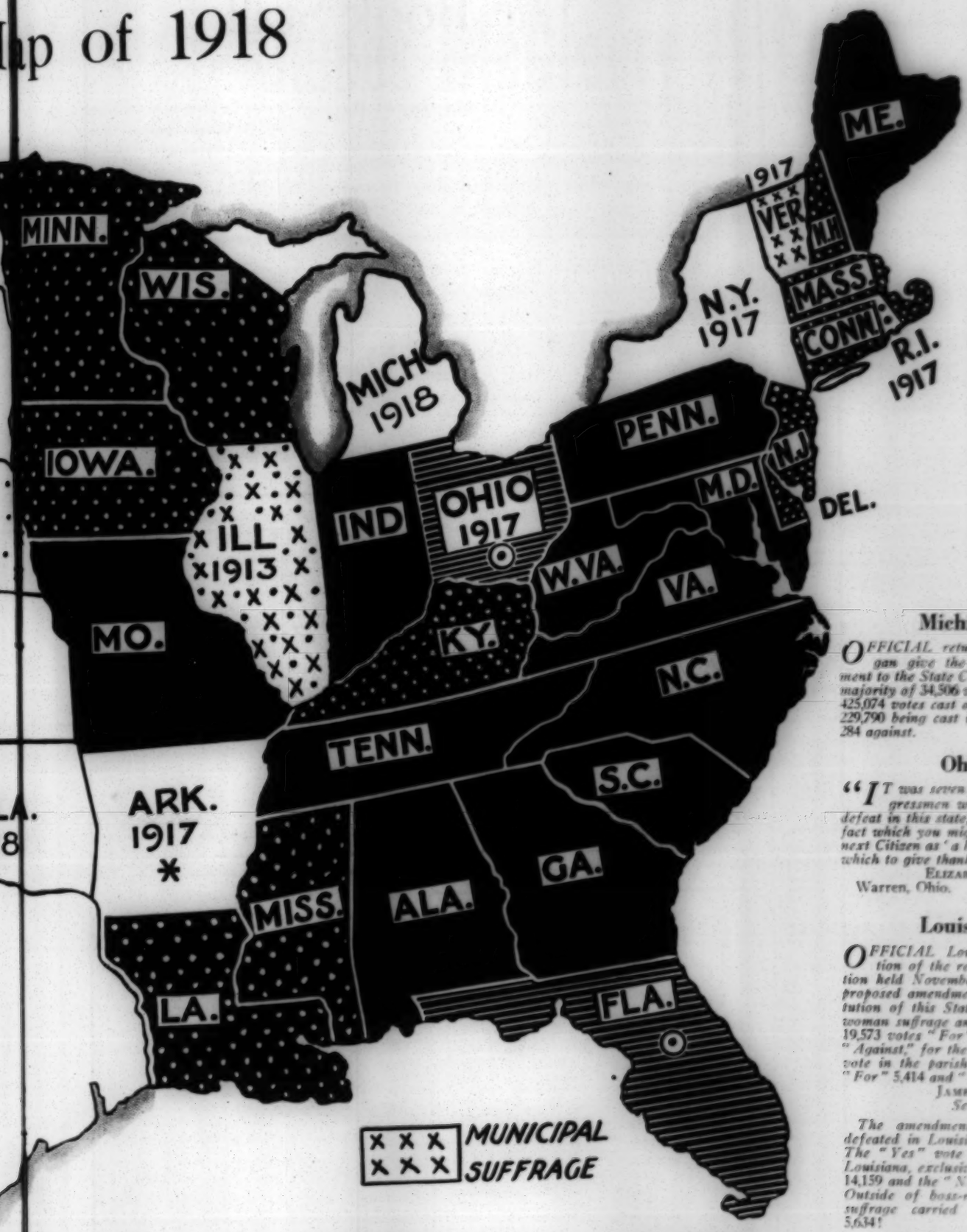
Belated Official Returns

Oklahoma

OFFICIAL returns from Oklahoma show the suffrage amendment to have received a total of 106,909 votes in favor and 81,481 against, on November 5, a plurality of 25,428 in favor. Senator Owen ran ahead of his ticket. Inclusive of his vote, the total highest vote cast on candidate or measure was 197,613. A majority of this figure (one more than half) is 98,807, so that suffrage went over the top in Oklahoma with 8,102 votes to spare, in spite of Oklahoma's perfectly awful constitution.

Since the total highest number of votes cast was 197,613, if you will subtract the total suffrage vote, 188,390, from this, you will get 9,223, as the number of men who voted on candidate and didn't vote on the amendment one way or the other. These men constituted the "silent vote" on the amendment. It will be seen, therefore, that the yes plurality on the amendment itself covered the silent vote, with 16,205 votes to spare.

lap of 1918



Michigan

OFFICIAL returns from Michigan give the suffrage amendment to the State Constitution a clear majority of 34,306 votes. There were 425,074 votes cast on the amendment, 229,790 being cast in favor and 195,284 against.

Ohio

"IT was seven anti-suffrage congressmen who went down to defeat in this state, instead of five, a fact which you might mention in the next Citizen as 'a little bit more' for which to give thanks."

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.
Warren, Ohio.

Louisiana

OFFICIAL Louisiana promulgation of the returns of the election held November 5, 1918, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, shows that the woman suffrage amendment received 19,573 votes "For" and 23,077 votes "Against," for the entire state. The vote in the parish of Orleans was "For" 5,414 and "Against" 14,552.

JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

The amendment was, therefore, defeated in Louisiana by only 3,504. The "Yes" vote for the State of Louisiana, exclusive of Orleans, was 14,159 and the "No" vote was 9,525. Outside of boss-run New Orleans, suffrage carried in Louisiana by 5,634!

Samuel Hopkins Adams says:

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The Book Stall

Clara Barton, Humanitarian

By Ida Husted Harper

IT seems especially appropriate at this time when the activities of the Red Cross have reached a magnitude never before dreamed of that an authentic account of the founder, Clara Barton, and her work should be given to the public. *Clara Barton, Humanitarian, from Official Records, Letters and Contemporary Papers,* is published by the Columbian (D. C.) Historical Association and prepared by one of its members, Mrs. Corra Bacon-Foster, Historian in the United States Office of Indian Affairs. Mrs. Bacon-Foster brought to this work not only a mind trained in historical research but a life-long friendship for Miss Barton and a strong desire to place her official acts beyond future controversy.

This volume of less than a hundred pages sketches briefly Miss Barton's childhood and girlhood; refers to the fact that she was the first woman who ever received an appointment in the Department Service of the Government (in 1855); and reviews her work during and following the Civil War. This began in April, 1861, and lasted not only through the war but for many years after the return of peace, while she was conducting her remarkable search for the records of 20,000 missing soldiers, which were not in the Government archives. Miss Barton was idolized by the Grand Army of the Republic and was many times a guest of honor at their annual meetings. The official character of this search has sometimes been questioned, but pages of Government orders issued to her during this time prove that she enjoyed its full recognition. An account is given of her work during the Franco-Prussian War, when she formed a permanent friendship with Princess Louise, Grand Duchess of Baden, the only daughter of King William, of Prussia, and also her work with the International Red Cross after the fall of the Paris Commune.

The official documents, in some instances photographed with the signatures, establish Miss Barton as the founder of the American Red Cross so conclusively that it must be recognized as a historical fact beyond dispute.

DESCRIPTION is given of the many activities of the American Red Cross in calamities by land and sea during the more than twenty-three years of her presidency, and here also official documents are quoted which must set at rest all carping criticism. The work of Miss Barton and the Red Cross in the Spanish-American War is described in a convincing manner. In 1889 the United States Senate officially thanked Miss Barton and the Red Cross for the relief given to the Armenians, as did the Texas Legislature for her help after the great tidal wave at Galveston.

In 1900, when the Red Cross was placed under a Federal Charter, Miss Barton submitted her resignation as president, but it was not accepted and she was elected president for life. A few years later the persecution began which ended in her sending to the Board of Trustees in 1904 her final and absolute resignation. It closes by saying: "It is a pride as well as a pleasure to hand to you an organization perfectly formed, thoroughly officered, with no debts and a sum from $12,000 to $14,000 available to our treasury as a working fund." Her mantle fell upon the shoulders of Mrs. John A. Logan, the first vice-president, who was Miss Barton's strongest friend and defender during the rest of her life.

Although Miss Barton herself refused always to comment on the causes which led up to her resignation, a quotation is included in this book from "Under the Red Cross, or A History of the Spanish-American War," by Henry M. Lathrop, M.D., which begins: "The Red Cross up to this time had been kept clear of political rings and uncontaminated."

A touching interest is added to this comprehensive and loving sketch by a single sentence at the end, which states that "on January 26, 1918, one month after the manuscript had been presented to the Historical Society in the form of a paper, Mrs. Bacon-Foster crossed to the Great Beyond." The paper was put into book form for private sale by her daughter, Miss Violet Bacon-Foster, The Marlboro, Washington, D. C., and may be had for a dollar.

HOW TO PREVENT SICKNESS

By DR. G. L. HOWE

DO you know how to take full care of yourself in these days when, owing to extraordinary conditions, everyone is open to illness due to over work and nerve strain? This remarkable book will show you how to prevent sickness and accidents in every possible way. More than half the illness in the world could be avoided if sensible care were taken. The author has proven facts of this, having been for many years the medical director of one of the largest manufacturing plants in this country.

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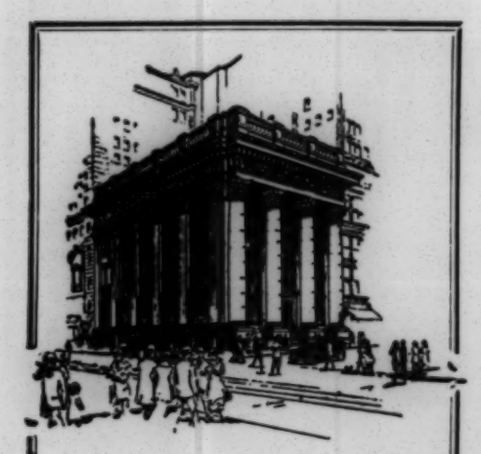

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Women in Industry

Better Days for Manitoba Girls

AGITATION for a minimum wage for women and girls divided the Parliament of Manitoba in 1918 into two sharp divisions—not on party lines, for some members of the Government were in one camp, others were lined up with the Opposition and Independent members. Both sides claimed they were in favor of the principle of minimum wage, but differed on the nature of the proposed act. A flat rate of $10 per week for girls of seventeen and over, versus a rate determined by a Commission, was the bone of contention. The manufacturers supported the Government side (Cabinet), while organized labor was supported by the Opposition, Independent members and certain members of the rank and file of the Government side, and on the strength of a majority vote a Commission was appointed. The Commission is composed of a man and a woman recommended by the Manufacturers' Association, a man and a woman recommended by the Trades and Labor Council, and an Independent Chairman.

Up to date the Commission has ordered a minimum wage of $12 per week for girls of eighteen years and over employed in retail stores —adult learners being allowed to start at $9 for the first six months, $11 for the second six months, and after one year's selling experience to come into the full minimum of $12 per week. Minors are to be graded according to age, starting at $7 for girls of fourteen and fifteen years of age and increasing a dollar a week for each year. The proviso was also inserted that after a girl served one year at selling, no matter what age, she come into the full adult minimum, the stipulation of amounts according to age being put in for the benefit of departmental stores which engage many young girls as parcellers, messengers, etc. It was found that very few merchants cared to employ girls as saleswomen who were less than eighteen years of age, so it was felt that no undue hardship was imposed in ordering that after a girl had one year's selling experience, no matter what age, she be entitled to the full adult minimum. To prevent child labor and to obviate the possibility of minors replacing the adults, in times of business depression, a clause was inserted that under no circumstances could minors exceed more than one-fourth of the total number of female employees.

It was also ordered that stores keeping open late Saturday night should give their employees an afternoon off each week, also that those remaining open on Sundays should give their female employees one entire day off each week.

Hours in stores have been reduced from as high as seventy-nine hours per week (where a restaurant license was held) to somewhere in the vicinity of forty-eight per week, depending on the nature of the store.

In the factories an almost general minimum of $10 per week for girls over eighteen has been ordered, with proportional reductions for adult learners and minors. Here again the hours have been shortened to the neighborhood of forty-eight per week.

In all their findings the Board made no effort to compel a high wage for the very young girl, realizing that this might be a strong temptation to the parents to take the girls from school; but, to protect the young girl that has to start young, a general clause was inserted that after a girl has worked from one year to a year and a half, depending on the industry, no matter what age, she would come into the full adult minimum wage.

During the winter of 1917 the Government had an industrial survey made, and it was found that over seventy-five per cent of the girls employed in stores and factories were earning less than $10 per week, so the workings of the Board begin to promise "better days for Manitoba girls."

Further information will be cheerfully furnished to those who communicate with the Labor Representative on the Board, Lynne M. Flett, 609 Lipton Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

In Austria

SHALL we emulate Austria? Labor papers state that employers in some states are planning new attacks on the state child labor laws. Reports in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Vienna) as reported in the U. S. Employment Service Bulletin, show what such a policy leads to.

"More than one-third of all school children are engaged in some kind of work. In some districts all the children of school age are working. Out of every 100 school children between 6 and 8 years, 18 are at work; between 9 and 10, 35; between 11 and 12, 50; and between 13 and 14, 52. Two-fifths of these children have been working from the time they were 5 or 6 years old. Out of every 100 children, 95 worked during the school year, as well as during holiday periods. Nearly three-fourths of all the children are employed 52 weeks in the year. About one-fourth are engaged in night work."

Munition Workers

IN its final report on health conditions among workers, the British Ministry of Munitions summarizes the situation in regard to women workers in this trade. No breakdown in health is reported. "It is probable, however," says the report, "that the strain has been greater than is at present apparent, having been hitherto counteracted and disguised by certain factors,

(*Continued on page* 577)

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OUTCASTS in Beulah Land by Roy Helton (Henry Holt) is the collected practical work of a southern mountaineer come to northern cities. He writes of what he sees and brings with him a new and observant eye.

"IS I a anti-suffragist?" asked Aunt Jemimy, smoothing her apron over her capacious form. "You bet I is, honey. Ise anti de men's votin' eve'y time. Give de wimmin de right to vote, sezzi. Dee's got jedgmint, en cool heads, en dey is peaceable-inclined. Dey's used to rulin' ovur dey housekol's. Dey spen's ninety pur-cent of all de money dat's spent in dese New Ninety States. Dey kin enduah pain en fatigue dat'd kill a man in less time den it takes to tell it; en dee don' nevuh lose dey heads de way men does. But de men! Lawsy, chile, dey aint nothin' but chillun, and dey aint fitten fuh nothin' but to be looked arftuh en watched ovuh en taken keer uv. Dar aint a ma'ied 'oman on uth day dunno dat, en all de single ones has gotter larn it ef'n dee wants to git along wid de man pop'lation. * * * Naw, chile, cyarn govern deysefs, let alone govern de country, en dat's de reason why I 'lows dat dat juty had a heap bettuh be pufformed by de wimmin folks whar is been used to governin' men sence Cain was a baby."—CALLY RYLAND.

The Book Stall

(*Continued from page 572*)

THERE are all sorts of campaigns won by women who have put up many a good fight. One of the oddest, described merrily by Annie Marion McLean in *Cheero* (The Woman's Press), is "a campaign for cures" This is the story of an invalid who refused to be down and out even with arthritis, and was equally ashamed to grumble or confess resignation.

The story of her mental poise and indomitable courage is given with real humor. The last word of cheer recorded of this suffering but valiantly smiling invalid is that she has "achieved peace without victory, but knows that the world will sometimes be made unsafe for arthritis. In the meantime even the humblest invalid can help in some way or other to make it safe for democracy." Her motto is, "Keep a stiff upper lip. Stiff joints will take care of themselves."

AT a meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, held at Washington, D. C., a copy of the *Washington Daily Morning Chronicle* of January 26, 1872, was presented to the association by George Spransy. Much interest attached to the copy because it contained an account of the appearance of Susan B. Anthony before Congress in behalf of the woman suffrage cause.

MEMORIES, GRAVE AND GAY

By FLORENCE HOWE HALL

THE well-known author, lecturer, and daughter of Julia Ward Howe tells here the story of her interesting life. She grew up in Boston in an international atmosphere, and knew, among others, Kossuth; Thackeray; Longfellow; Charles Sumner; Kane, the Arctic explorer; Arthur Hugh Clough; Charlotte Cushman; Frederika Bremer; Edwin Booth; George Bancroft; Oliver Wendell Holmes; Emerson; William Hunt; the Agassizes; the two James brothers, William and Henry; William Dean Howells, and the Storys. Of all of these she has interesting stories and reminiscences to relate.

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Concerning Education, Teachers, and Colleges

Calling in the Married Teachers

NOW that 27,000 teachers are needed in the United States, objections to the married woman teacher are slipping through the fingers of the male boards of education.

Dr. Philander P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education, has indeed been cordial to calling in the qualified married women for sometime.

Local boards, like that of New York City, have been hugging provincial prejudices as long as possible. Now they too must fall into line if the schools are to escape the disaster of filling vacancies with the unfit.

"'The shortage means that many places will have to be filled with unqualified persons," said Dr. Claxton. "Young women, today, cannot better show their patriotism than by qualifying to hold such positions.

"Schools first felt the strain when the first draft law went into effect. Many of the teachers in high schools were young men and few of them were married."

Young women teachers began to leave their places next. Thousands of them are in Washington holding Government positions. Others took up Red Cross work, went into munitions plants, and many took regular business jobs to fill the places of men who were drafted. Added to the shortage caused by the diversion into other lines is an increase in the number of new teachers needed. The school registration of the country shows growth, and more teachers than usual would have been needed even if the war had not taken so many of them into other lines of work.

"The shortage will be met," declared Dr. Claxton, "by calling back into the teaching profession women who have had previous experience, and by granting temporary certificates to women who can pass perfunctory examinations.

"The cities that have barred married women from their teaching forces have said they would make no discrimination this fall. Even New York is going to give married women a chance to teach school—but only those married women whose husbands are soldiers.

"A general increase in salaries throughout the country is needed also. One or two places have reported that they have increased salaries 50 per cent. And there are few counties and districts that have not made at least a 10 per cent raise. The average is about 15 per cent increase over the old salaries."

The College Girl After College

BEFORE the war the college girl—equally with the college boy—was something of a problem, emerging from college with no business preparation or experience and with a general sense of intellectual superiority to the rest of the world that unfitted her to learn.

Since the war the college girl has made good to a noticeable degree; has distinguished herself by hard and useful work, done in a spirit of humility and self-sacrifice.

The census of college women taken by the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ in cooperation with Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells and Cornell, at the outbreak of the European war is therefore especially interesting, as showing the vocational material these college war-workers are made of.

The census covers 16,739, or 71 per cent of the living graduates of these eight colleges. For the whole period of years covered by graduates it shows that the large majority (69.7 per cent) of college women were gainfully employed; 58.2 per cent of graduates had at some time been teachers; 22.8 per cent has been, either throughout their working career or at some time at employment other than teaching.

In 1915, 70.3 per cent of those gainfully employed, who represented 42.7 per cent of the graduates at that time, were teachers, 29.7 per cent were distributed over a wide range of occupations, including civil service, professions, sciences, library work, business, the arts, agriculture, domestic sciences. The larger number were in religious or social work.

The World She Will Live In

"AFTER six weeks' motoring through Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, I have brought back a new understanding of the different kind of world that you will live in after the great changes that will follow the reconstruction period at the close of the war have taken place. It will be a world in which special privilege will have disappeared, in which people will stand or fall on their own merits, in which every one, women as well as men, will have a job to do, a world of friendliness and brotherhood. The West shows us a little of what is coming in the new world, what those of us who are older have missed in the old world, and what you will have. In this new socialized world that is coming, I can think of nothing more needed than wise intelligent trained leadership. Your generation must supply this. You must save art, letters, learning and research. You must see to it that ability, not mediocrity, is in the saddle; that the great mass of the people are levelled up and not levelled down. Leaders are desperately needed, and where can your generation look for leaders, if not to the girls now studying in colleges like Bryn Mawr? . . .

I wish that it had been possible for the Government to draft the women in our colleges into a vast student body and put them under military oath to study their hardest and best. You must draft yourselves. If the war continues, remember that the girls now in college who study faithfully and well will be the most highly educated intellectual leaders of their generation."

(From the address by President Thomas at the opening of the 34th year of Bryn Mawr.)

SO important in war service have the colleges become that the American Council on Education has created a Committee on War Service Training for women college students. Elizabeth Kemper Adams, of the United States Employment Service, is chairman. Among the other six members of the committee are Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, and Gertrude S. Martin, Executive Secretary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Women in Business

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE REDFIELD'S woman secretary was the first woman chosen for—or close to—the cabinet; now comes Lillian Arvath O'Neill, the first woman officially on the executive staff of the White House. She succeeds a man as secretary to the Secretary to the President.

Can't Beat 100%

OF the 500 women now in the selling service of the United Cigar stores just 500 have been commended for ability as saleswomen. A special department for the employment of more saleswomen has been established under the charge of Miss A. Enteirstle at 44 West Eighteenth Street, New York City. Preference in employing women has been given to wives and sisters of men in the service.

In the Banking World

MISS CALLY RYLAND, fifth vice-president of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, and one of the best known journalists in Virginia, is to head the department of new business, American National Bank, in Richmond. In the banking world this is a new departure from the established business, especially in the South, and it is understood that Miss Ryland will be the only woman in Virginia and one of the few in the United States to head such a department. For some years Miss Ryland has edited, in one of Richmond's afternoon dailies, a page entitled "Of Interest to Everybody," which has lived up to its title. "Aunt Jemimy's" (Miss Ryland's philosophical newspaper column) invariably proves refreshing reading, as do other articles by the editor. The Southern Woman's Magazine calls Miss Ryland "that rare and beautiful thing—a successful woman journalist."

Women in Industry

(*Continued from page 574*)

such as improved food and better factory environment, welfare supervision, and the dropping out of the physically weaker. The committee consider that certain conditions of employment are essential if the risk of future breakdown is to be avoided, including short hours of work conveniently arranged, medical supervision (including rest rooms, first aid, etc.), careful selection of workers, good food, a favorable factory environment, with sympathetic management and supervision.

"In the case of married women their employment should be confined, as far as possible, to 'light' work, and, if possible, some relaxation allowed at the beginning and end of the day and also during the dinner interval. Night work for women should be avoided unless absolutely necessary."

THE Wisconsin Department of Labor has recently ruled, according to the Union Labor Bulletin, that women must not be employed as breakers in mines, nor at night work on street car lines.

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State Conventions

Connecticut

THE suffragists of Connecticut committed themselves whole-heartedly to a program of reconstruction in which women will have an equal part with men, at their annual session in November at the Hotel Taft, New Haven. The 300 delegates present gave enthusiastic endorsement to the resolution calling for a woman representative at the peace conference and to the resolution endorsing President Wilson's proposed League of Nations.

In reviewing the work of the Connecticut Association during the past year, Miss Ludington, the president, said, "This is the first state suffrage association to inaugurate a definite policy of training women for the vote in advance, and of interesting them in the political parties, and bringing the parties and the women into close contact, in view of the fact that they would soon be citizens.

"As a non-partisan organization, the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is training its members to be intelligently partisan so they can work, as men do, through the medium of parties and make themselves practically felt in the political life of the state and the nation."

The address of welcome at the opening session of the convention was given by Mrs. Henry Townsend of New Haven. Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, wearing a French military uniform, the costume of those in the service of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé society, gave the response. Mrs. Seton, who is vice-president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, has just returned from six months' active service in France, where she has been organizing a motor corps for the society which she represents. Mrs. Seton is now in this country to secure more women ambulance drivers and expects to return to France very soon.

The treasurer reported that the gross receipts and expenditures for the past year had been over $30,000 and aroused hearty applause when she announced that Connecticut had gone over its quota in the amount to be raised for the Overseas Hospitals, Connecticut's quota being $3,000.

One of the important reports was given by Miss Selden. Starting with the big delegation sent by Connecticut to the National Convention in Washington, Miss Selden traced the work of the organization from the campaign which brought pressure to bear on the securing of the passage of the Federal Amendment to the more recent campaign which had for its object the securing of a Legislature favorable to the ratification of the amendment. In the endeavor to obtain expression of Connecticut sentiment favorable to the Amendment, over a thousand letters and telegrams were sent to United States Senators McLean and Brandegee, together with petitions, requesting the Senators' support of the amendment, signed by over a thousand men.

A discussion by John T. King, National Republican Committeeman, and Homer S. Cummings, National Democratic Committeeman, as to the relative merits of the major political parties and their respective claims for the support of the woman vote, featured the annual suffrage dinner. Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore of New York, member of the New York State Republican Committee, presented the matter of joining a party from a woman's point of view, emphasizing that good government is a great cause and would be regarded as such by the women voters who "were going to see just the kind of men who are going to run the government," and then vote accordingly. Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees of Greenwich, Conn., presented a good case in support of why she is a Democrat in politics.

Something over $13,500 was pledged in the convention for the state work. Miss Ludington will again lead the Connecticut suffragists, having been unanimously re-elected president.

New York

THE fiftieth anniversary of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party and the first anniversary of the admission of New York women to full fledged citizenship was celebrated at the annual convention of the State Party held at Albany on December 2 and 3. The problems facing the women during the reconstruction period, the urgent need that the Senate pass the Federal Amendment and establish a democracy at home, and the relation of the State Party to the political life of the state and nation, were the vital matters that came before the convention for discussion.

A feature of the convention program was the address by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in which she presented the idea of a "Woman Voter's Council, State, National and International," in which the interests of all women citizens would be welded together in one great association for the fullest possible participation of women in government, such an organization to be non-partisan in character, to function along broad, progressive lines, and to serve as a potent factor in bringing about the speedy enfranchisement of all women.

As shown by the reports at the convention the State Party has accomplished much along the line of educating the new citizens for their new duties in Americanization work, and in aiding and promoting legislation affecting the welfare of women and children. The program of war service work made a highly creditable showing.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who during the absence of the State Chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, has filled the position of chairman of the State Association, has also been one of the most active women in war service work. Mrs. Laidlaw is Chairman of the Collegiate Section and Educational Director for New York State for the Food Administration.

The opening session of the convention, with Mrs. Laidlaw presiding, brought the following reports of Chairmen of Committees: Miss Alice Morgan Wright, New Amendments to the Constitution; Mrs. William Belknap, Organization; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Congressional; Mrs. Helen M. Leavitt, Legislative and Intelligence Committees. Mrs. Charles Noel Edge presented Recommendations of the State Committee.

The evening session with Mrs. William Belknap presiding, brought reports from Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City; Mrs. Frederick Edey; Miss Mary E. Drier, Americanization; Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Educational; Mrs. Maud Swartz, Labor; Mrs. Willis G. Mitchell, Rural Problems; Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, War Service Committee. Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, as treasurer, reported for the financial side of the Party's activities.

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